

MOROZOV, N., kand.tekhn.nauk; LAGUN, I., inzh.; GORELIK, S., inzh.

Using assembly-line methods in making vibrated brick panels.
Stroitel' no.1:22 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(assembly-line methods) (Building blocks)

LAGUN, I., inzh.; GORELIK, S., inzh.

Assembling houses made of vibrated brick panels. Stroitel' no.6:
11,14 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Apartment houses) (Building blocks)

LAGUN, I.I.; NEKRASOV, K.S.; GORELIK, S.G.; KOMAROVSKIY, A.N., doktor tekhn.
nauk, prof., nauchnyy red.; YUDINA, L.A., red. izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Vibrated brick panels in housing construction] Vibrokirpichnye paneli
v zhilishchnom stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.,
arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 138 p.
(MIRA 14:6)
(Brick houses)

MOROZOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAGUN, I.I., inzh., nauchnyy sotr.; ZHELUDKOV, V.I., starshiy inzh.; POLUENEEVA, V.I., inzh., red.

[Experimental residential building made of vibrated brick slabs; practices in the construction of block no.18 in Novyye Cheremushki (Moscow)] Eksperimental'nyi zhiloi dom iz vibrokirpichnykh panelei; opyt stroitel'stva v 18 kvartale Novykh Cheremushek (Moskva). Moskva, 1959. 34 p.

(MIRA 15:8)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva. 2. Rukovoditel' laboratori i stoniperegorod Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stroitel'noy fiziki i ogranashchivushchikh konstruktsiy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Morozov). 3. Laboratoriya kamennykh konstruktsiy Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta strcitel'nykh konstruktsiy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Lagun).

(Moscow—Apartment houses)

REF ID: A6380-B2	BTM/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EMP(1)/T ASD(1)-5/AS(1) ACCESSION #: AP5001519	MP(B)/EMP(b) JD/NE/RM 10020/64/179/005/1117/1119	POL/PR-4 AFWL/ L-0-1 <i>B</i>
AUTHOR: V.B. Levenskaya, L. P. Balyayev Kul'kov, T. N., Kargin, V. A. (Academician)	N. I. Tagun		
TITLE: Effect of small amounts of surface-active-agents on the properties of crystalline polymers			
SOURCE: RASSER, Doklady, v. 159, n. 1, 1964, p. 1117-1119, end insert			
TOPIC CODE: polymer, crystalline polymers, surface active agent, crystallization, mechanical			
PROPERTY: surface active agent, crystallization			
<p>ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the effect of small concentrations of surface-active additives on the morphology and properties of crystalline polymers. This research was done because the addition of surface-active agents was regarded as a possible alternative method of controlling polymer crystallization in order to produce materials with optimum mechanical properties. The materials used were poly(hexamethylene adipamide) (I), having a molecular weight of 30,000 and a melting point of 262°C, and the following surface-active agent ratios: 1/100, 1/100 to 1/1000 g/g/polyamide ratio; 1/100, 1,4-dihydroxyanthraquinone (II);</p>			

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001519

1/1000 1,4-dimesitylanthraquinone (I), and 1/1000 (IV) or 1/100 (V) 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-aminocarbonyl-methyl-1,9-anthrapyrone. Crystallization was studied in films deposited from solution or from melts. Optical and electron microscopy, stress-strain testing, and linear crystallization ratio measurements were carried out. It was found that very small amounts (0.1%) of homogeneously distributed surface-active additives cause a sharp change in the crystallization rate and spherulite size and, as a result, in mechanical properties also (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). Orig. ext. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SLBN/ED: 22Jn16

ENCL: 01

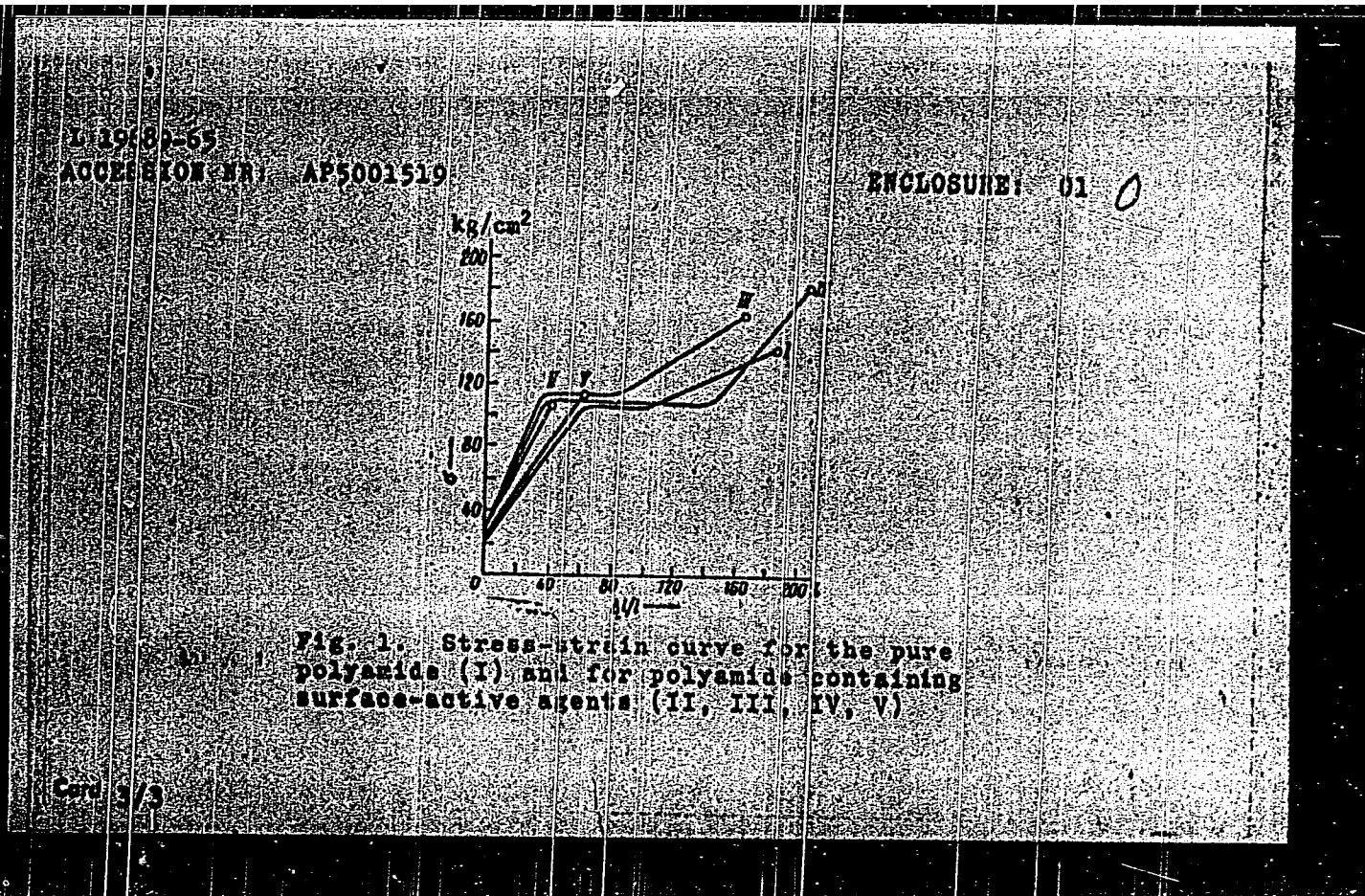
SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO. REF Sov: 007

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 3161

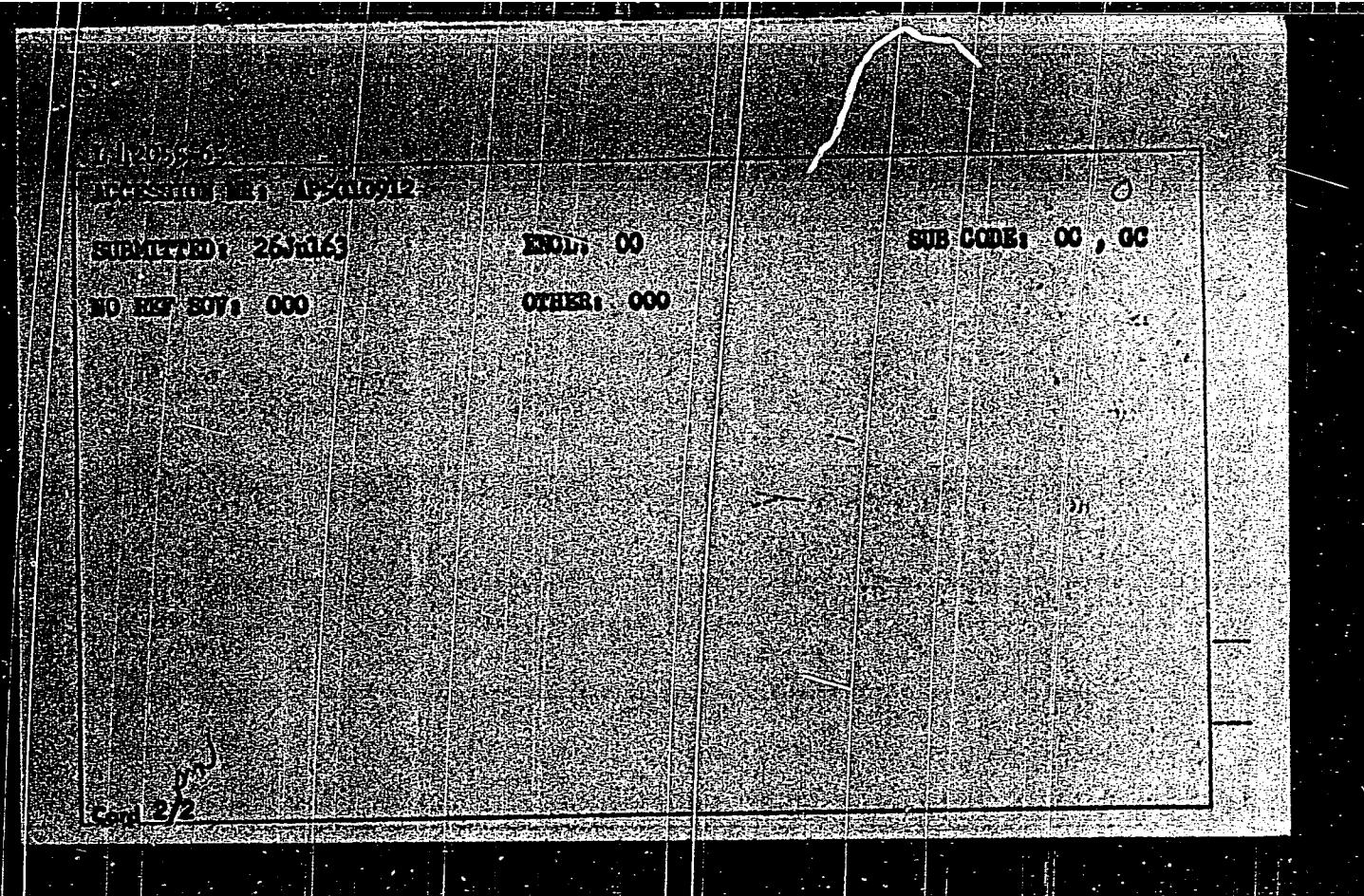
Card 1/3



L 16 055-85	EAT(n)/EMP(1)/1	Po-1	BM				
ACCESSION DR: AP5010912				UR/0285/65/000/007/0101/0102			
AUTHORS: Vasil'yevskaya, L. P.; Bokov, N. F.; Lagin, L. G.; Konkov, P. V.; Kargin, V. A.				27 15 13			
TITLE: A method for modifying the structure of polyamides and polyesters. Class 9, No. 162778							
SOURCE: 'Byulleten' izobrashcheniy i tovarnykh znakov', no. 7, 1965, 101-102							
KEY WORDS: polymer, polyamide, polyester, anthraquinone, pyridine, surface active substance							
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for modifying the structure of polyamides and polyesters by adding surface-active substances to the solution of the melt of polymers. To improve the mechanical properties of the polymers, polyesters and polyamides are used as polymers, while anthraquinones and pyridines are used as the surface-active substances. The latter may be added in an amount up to 0.5.							
ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lenina (Moscow State University)							

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000928420012-3



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LAGUN, L.M.

25979 Lagun, L. M. Kozhnaya Proba S Triranovoy Sinyyu U Voyenno-Oslepshikh.
Oftalmol. Zhurnal, 1948, No 2, S. 82-85.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

L.P. LAGUN

M

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Grains.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20270.

Author : L.P. Lagun, Ya. N. Kazanovich, M.T. Godneva.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Biological Features of Corn Varieties in the Belorussian SSR.
(Biokhimicheskaya kharakteristika sortov kukuruzy v Beloruskoy SSR)

Orig Pub: Vestsi AN BSSR, ser. biyal. n., Izv. AN BSSR, ser. biol. n.,
1956, No 4, 51-54.

Abstract: In the Botanical Park of the Academy of Sciences of the Belorussian SSR an analysis was made of the various varieties of corn according to their productivity in green stuff and grain, and an estimate was made of the carbon and mineral salts in their grains and vegetative

Card : 1/2

LAGUN L.P.

ZYUK'KOV, I.G. [Ziul'kou, I.H.]; KAZANOVICH, Ya.N. [Kazanovich, IA.N.];
LAGUN, L.P. [Lahun, L.P.]; GODNEVA, M.T. [Hodneva, M.T.]

Effect of different growing conditions on the amount of nutritive
substances in corn. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. bial. nav. no.1:28-30
'58.

(MIRA 11:5)

(Corn (Maize))

LAGUN, L.P., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Botanical characteristics of local varieties of White Russian
winter wheat. Dekl. AN BSSR 2 no.7:311-313 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Predstavлено академиком АН БССР А.И.Лаппо.
(White Russia--Wheat--Varieties)

LAGUN, L.P.

Thymus serpyllum L., in the establishment of beautifully flowering lawns. Soor. nauch. rabi. TGS no. 1:128-129 '60.
(MIRA 14:10)

(White Russian Thyme)
(Lawns) V

LAGUN, L.P.

Characteristics of the development of various species of grasses
on lawns of the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of the
White Russian S.S.R. Sbor. bot. rab. Bel. otd. VBO no.2:211-213
'60. (MIRA 15:1)

(White Russia—Lawns)

LAGUN, L.P.

First results of the investigation of lawn grasses. Sbor. nauch.
rab. TSBS no.2:111-117 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Lawns) (Grasses)

ZHELEZNYAK, M.; LAGUN, M.

Substituting for knitting needles and hooks. Nest.prom.i knud.
promys. 3 no.12:34-35 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Knitting machines)

41622
S/205/62/002/005/009/017
D268/D308

27.2400

AUTHORS: Lagun, M.A., and Rezontov, V.A.

TITLE: The effect of thyroidin on the restoration of body reaction after severe radiation sickness

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 2, no. 5, 1962, 715 - 718

TEXT: To determine the effect of thyroidin on survival, some of the survivors of 415 11-13 month-old rats irradiated with gamma rays at 750 and 850 r received daily doses of thyroidin of 10 or 25 mg twice daily, perorally, for 2, 3 and 4 months. A culture of *Bacillus perfringens* was inoculated to the hip muscle at 1.1 and 0.8 ml for males and females respectively, producing general gas gangrene symptoms. Catalase and peroxidase activity of the blood was also studied. One month after inoculation, there was 51 % mortality in irradiated as against 33 % in nonirradiated rats. Resistance was lower in irradiated males than in females. At 2 months mortality in males and females was 52 and 15 % respectively above that of the control, and 10 and 2 % respectively at 4 months. Only 33 % of 174 rats given thyroidin before irradiation died. Under the con-

Card 1/2

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The effect of thyroidin on the ...

S/205/62/002/005/009/017
D268/D308

ditions of this experiment, therefore, thyroidin reduced mortality in irradiated rats from gas gangrene. The beneficial effect of thyroidin was less clear in the data for catalase and peroxidase activity of the blood, though at 2 months after irradiation there was a marked tendency to normal catalase activity in animals given the preparation. The beneficial action of thyroidin on irradiated rats is attributed to direct stimulation of immunobiological reactions. At 10-25 mg daily for 2-4 months after irradiation, it gave almost normal resistance to gas gangrene in rats. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: January 31, 1962

Card 2/2

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ACCESSION NR: AT4044490

S/0000/64/000/000/0096/0103

AUTHOR: Akoyev, I. G.; Lagun, M. A.

TITLE: Recovery of radioresistance in irradiated mice and the manifestation of the irreversible component of radiation injury

SOURCE: Vosstanovitel'nye protsessy pri radiatsionnykh porazheniyakh (Recovery from radiation injuries); sbornik statey. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 96-103

TOPIC TAGS: radiation resistance, radiation injury, immunology, Clostridium, thyroid gland

ABSTRACT: The restoration of radiation resistance was investigated in 485 female mice following 400-r cobalt-60 gamma irradiation. The criterion for radioresistance was the change in mean lethal doses during repeated exposures to radiation 2.5 and 15 days after the original dose. The character of radioresistant restoration was exponential. Lowered resistance persisted for 11-12 days followed by normalization or increased resistance. Other investigators have

Cord 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4044490

observed that during the period of radioresistant normalization, an irreversible component of radiation damage is exhibited. To investigate this phenomenon, 135 white mice were subjected to single or double doses of radiation with various intervals between exposures. After 50 days, they received absolutely lethal doses of Clostridium (gas gangrene) toxin. The mean survival time of control animals was 650 ± 11 minutes. Animals which had been exposed to a single 750-r dose survived for 423 ± 15 minutes. Animals which had been doubly exposed to 400 and 350 r with 2-5 days between doses survived as long as singly irradiated animals. It was felt that these reactions reflected the irreversible component of radiation injury and that toxin doses lower than absolutely lethal would not reveal this component. In addition, the tests showed that the manner of radiation did not affect the resistance of mice to gas gangrene. The mechanism of permanent or irreversible radiation injury appears to be in lowered hormone production by the thyroid gland. This was demonstrated in experiments where the harmful effects of 400-r radiation were diminished by hormone therapy. The mean longevity of

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4044490

mice injected with gas gangrene followed by hormones was 352±15 minutes as opposed to control animals not treated with hormones which survived for 225±7 minutes. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Jan64

ATD PRESS: 3090

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

S/241/63/008/002/006/006
D296/D308

AUTHORS: Akoyev, I.G. and Lagun, M.A.

TITLE: Decreased immunological resistance as a manifestation of the irreversible component of radiation injuries

PERIODICAL: Meditsinskaya radiobiologiya, v. 8, no. 2, 1963, 47-50

TEXT: Radiation injuries have been divided into reversible and irreversible components. The reversible mainly include injuries to rapidly regenerated systems (hematopoietic tissues, epithelial tissues). As the authors had shown in earlier studies that restoration of the immunological resistance takes a long time, they tested mice with regard to their resistance to the toxin of Clostridium perfringens. The toxin was injected 50 days after exposure to radiation. 150 mice were exposed to total body irradiation by gamma rays emitted by a Co60 source, at a dose rate of 35 r/min. Non-irradiated mice served as controls. In the first group, exposed to a single dose of 750 r, the toxin caused the death of the mice within 384 ± 38 minutes, whereas the non-irradiated control mice survived for Card 1/2

Decreased immunological ...

S/241/63/008/002/006/006
D296/D308

589 ± 5.5 minutes. Four further groups of mice were exposed to doses of 400 ± 350 r (a total of 750 r) and doses of 400 ± 500 r (a total of 900 r) at intervals of 5 and 15 days respectively. It appeared that independently of the temporal distribution of the radiation and of the interval, fractionated doses of 750 r had the same effect upon the resistance as a single dose of 750 r. The dose of 900 r shortened the survival time to 274 ± 4.1 and to 286 ± 14 minutes respectively; here again the distribution of the dose had no appreciable influence upon the results. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: August 16, 1962

Card 2/2

REZONTOV, V.A.; LAGUN, M.A.

Role of the state of the thyroid gland in asthenic syndrome
following radiation disease. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.3:700-701
Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.
(THYROID GLAND) (ASTHENIA) (RADIATION-PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

Lagun, V.P.

PAGE 1 BOOK INFORMATION

807/871

Universitetsnoye Nauchnoye i Sperimental'naya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya (Improvement in the Construction and Operation of Nuclear Units) Collection of Articles (Moscow, Sovzhetopress, 1959, 260 p., Rouble 6.75).
Collection of Articles printed.
Eds. (this page): Yu. M. Rabishchikov, Professor; and A. V. Cherkashin, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences (Moscow). Translated from Russian by L. N. Shchelikhova, Mech. Transl. P. M. Kastav.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers specializing in the design and operation of turbine equipment.

CONTENTS: This collection of 22 articles deals with aspects of turbine operation, particularly variations in the basic performance of different types of turbines, methods for calculating power demands for bus loads, and computation of optimum parameters for bus loads. Detailed tables and a number of methods for more accurate determination of optimal load factors for specific turbines are presented. In particular, the first few pages contain several of the articles.

42

56

61

Lagun, V.P. Reconstruction of the 370,000-kw Elektrostal' Thermal Power Station. The author discusses the main economic parameters of three different combinations (two at the Elektrostal' Power Station and one at the Gorki Power Station), details of reconstructions to meet the increased power demands are presented.

Rabishchikov, Yu.P. Analysis of Performance Criteria Due to Instabilities. Based on the "Energetika" journal, the author analyzes the characteristics of additional (overturning) instabilities in addition to stationary instabilities (parametric). He also discusses the causes for the local, linear, oscillations in the system, the causes for the system's nonlinearity, and the differences between them. The systems of nonlinear terms are considered. One system stability analysis is described as $\Delta Q = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \dot{Q}^2 d\omega$. The graphical representation of the characteristic coefficients is given. The graphical representation of the δ coefficient and estimates for other coefficients are given. The author concludes with computation results for optimum robust programs and trajectories.

Rabishchikov, Yu.P., and L.F. Todorov. Two Approaches of Balancing.

The author discusses the optimum arrangement of the feedback balancing system (to achieve maximum effectiveness) and analysis of effects of feedback balancer and feed pump on performance characteristics. The systems of feedback pumps are considered. One system stability analysis is described. The graphical representation of the characteristic coefficients is given. The other complete analysis is the initial (or intermediate) sector of the "split pump" case (i.e., the initial case the balancers are under pump load, the main sector, in the "intermediate" sector, the authors conclude that both systems are equally efficient).

Todorov, L.F., and Yu.P. Problems Related to the Control-System Stability

of Turbine Generators Operating in Parallel. The author discusses the problem of constant speed regulation and the stability of the speed-regulating system for turbine generators operating in parallel. He analyzed.

73

Gol'dberg, L.I. Methods of Turbine Governing in Compensated Control Systems. The author discusses the optimum arrangement of the feedback system for "compensated systems", i.e., systems provided with link-balances speed-control mechanisms and pressure-control mechanisms. Three of interconnections are graphically represented and analyzed. Four different arrangements of such mechanisms are described.

89

Klyachko, O.A. Experimental Investigation of the Effects of Distortion in the Governor on the Flow-Regulation Process. The author is the director of the work done by the governor against internal friction. Analysis of the work done by the governor against internal friction is presented, and the effects of friction on the flow-control valve are evaluated.

129

Rabishchikov, Yu.P., and Yu.V. Babenkov. Control Valve of the VTU. The article deals with current systems of hydrodynamic speed-regulating systems with one pump and a pressure relay. Four different arrangements of such mechanisms are described. Functions and performance of the new type of admission valve designed to regulate the rate of flow in the main governor of the VTU-type steam turbine are discussed.

141

Murashov, Yu.P. Influence of the Pump-Boiler Distortion on Pump-Performance Characteristics. The author is a hydrodynamic designer. An experimental model of a centrifugal pump in hydrodynamic distortion is described. The form of the pump rotor and the properties of slighting are analyzed with respect to the effect of

146

LAGUN, V.P., inash.

Study of terminal losses in the lattices of turbine guide
blades when the flow at the entrance is not uniform.
Teploenergetika 8 no.4:31-36 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Steam turbines)

YURCHENKO, I.F.; OKUNEV, P.F., starshiy mekhanik; TOLKACHEV, V.P., inzh.;
BYCHKOVSKIY, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; GORBATYUK, V.A., inzh.;
LAGUN, Ya.I., starshiy inzh.; SHALIMOV, V.S., inzh.; DANILOV,
V.I., inzh.

Replies to the inquiries of our readers. Elek. i tepl. tiaga
5 no. 6:41-43 Je '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya truda, zarabotnoy platy i tekhniki bezopasnosti Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Yurchenko).
2. Otdeleniye avtotormoznogo khozyaystva Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Okunev).
3. Otdel glavnogo tekhnologa Perovskogo zavoda po remonty elektropodvizhnogo sostava (for Lagun).

(Diesel locomotives)
(Railroads--Rolling stock)

LAGUNA, J.

Mensuration of rolling stock. p.81.

PREZEGIAD KOLEJOWY MECHANICZNY. (Panstwowe Wydawnictwa Komunikacyjne)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 11, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions Index, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 66
June, 1959.
uncla.

LAGUNA, J.

New Tasks of the plant laboratories. p. 211

PRZEGLAD KOLEJOWY MECHANICZNY. (Wydawnictwa Komunikacyjne)
Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 11, No. 7, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 11,
November 1959
Uncl.

KREGZDAITE, D., red.; LAGUNAVICIUS, A., red.; TOLVAISIENE, B.,
tekhn. red.

[Univied classification and qualification manual of the
building trades] Visuotinis statybos ir statybinio remonto
darbu bei darbininku profesiju tarifinis-kvalifikacinis
zinydas (VTKZ). Vilnius, Centrinis techninės informacijos
ir propagandos biuras, 1961. 154 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Lithuanian S.S.R. Valstybinis statybos ir architekturos
reikalų komitetas.

(Building trades—Job descriptions)

SUKHOTSKIY, S.F., inzh.; LAGUNOV, A.Kh., inzh.

Dnieper interdistrict construction industry base of the Ministry of
Construction of Electric Power Stations. Gidr.stroi. 31 no.6:8-13
Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Dnieper Valley—Construction industry)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

LAGUNOV, A. M.

Mechanized slag removal during melting in cupolas. Lit.
proizv. no.10:17 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Cupola furnaces)

LAGUNOV, A.M.

Mechanized removal of the remnants of cast iron from pouring
ladles. Lit. proizv. no.12:19 D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

LAGUNOV, A. S.

"Questions on the Effective Utilization of Wind in the Natural Ventilation of Industrial Buildings." Cand Tech Sci, Belorussian Polytechnic Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, Min Higher Education USSR, Minsk, 1955. (KL, No 17, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

L.H.B. 6/20/00, 4.5,

KORSUNSKIY, M.I., doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, professor; LAGUNOV, A.S.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BAYVEL', L.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh
nauk; SINEL'NIKOV, A.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Indicator for registering changes in clearances in steam turbines.
Energomashinostroenie 3 no. 5:26 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Steam turbines)

FRUKHT, I.A., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; LAGUNOV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Aerodynamic (wind) jump as a means for preventing the blowing into
draft chimneys used for ventilation. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. no.12:
103-109 D '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for Frukht).
2. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina (for Lagunov).
(Ventilation)

S/115/60/000/05/25/034
B007/B011

AUTHORS:

Korsunskiy, M. I., Lagunov, A. S., Bayvel', L. P.
Sinel'nikov, A. N.

TITLE:

Use of Radioactive Isotopes for the Measurement of Vapor
Moistness 19

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. 5, pp 50-52

TEXT: A method of measuring vapor moisture is offered here. It bases on the determination of vapor density after absorption of β -particles. A radioactive sulfur isotope was used for the purpose. Investigations were first conducted in the laboratory. Source activity and counter were selected, the optimum distance between isotope and counter as well as the absorption coefficient were determined. The experimental setup shown in Fig. 1 served for the investigations. The setup is briefly described along with the investigation course. An aluminum vessel prepared for the purpose and shown in Fig. 2 was used as source. Radiometer 5-2 (B-2) served as recording device. To determine the vapor density it was necessary to determine the mass absorption coefficient of

Card 1/3 ✓ C

Use of Radioactive Isotopes for the
Measurement of Vapor Moistness

S/115/60/000/05/25/034
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electrons for which no data were found in publications. The mass absorption coefficient μ' was first determined in the experimental way in the laboratory as the tangent of the inclination angle of curve

$\ln \frac{I}{I_0} = f(qd)$. I_0 is the intensity of the electron beam before passing

through the material layer, and I the intensity after passing through a layer of a thickness d . q is the absorber density. In this way,

$\mu' = 197 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ was found for overheated vapor. The vapor density q was then determined from formula (4). With a view to testing the method described here, the system shown in Fig. 3 was assembled at the Khar'kovskiy turbinnyy zavod (Khar'kov Turbine Works). The section through the measured portion is shown in the same figure and described. In this test, $\mu' = 200 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ was found for overheated vapor which fits the value obtained in the laboratory. The moisture degree φ was determined from the μ' and q values obtained. It is pointed out in conclusion that the investigations carried out have proven the possibility of measuring the mean moisture in a vapor flow without drawing off,

Card 2/3

Use of Radioactive Isotopes for the
Measurement of Vapor Moistness

S/115/60/000/05/25/034
B007/B011

irrespective of the state and the drop size of the moisture contained
in the vapor. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

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Card 3/3

KORSUNSKIY, M.I.; LAGUNOV, A.S.; BAYVEL', L.P.

Using induction transducers in measuring displacements at high
temperatures. Izm. tekhn. no.8:16-19 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

BAYVEL', L.P., inzh.; ZIL'BER, T.M., inzh.; KOSYAK, Yu.F., inzh.; LAGUNOV, A.S.,
inzh.; NAKHMAN, Yu.V., inzh.

Some results of the measurement of the degree of steam moisture
using an experimental low-pressure steam turbine. Energomashinostroeni^o
10 no. 8:37-39 Ag '64. (MIR 17:11)

L 40569-65 EWT(a)/EWP(r)/EWP(x)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) Pf-4
ACCESSION NR: AP5002403 S/0143/64/000/012/0007/0012

18
17
B

AUTHOR: Korsunskiy, M. I. (Academician AN KazSSR, Doctor of physico-mathematical sciences, Professor); Bayvel', L. P. (Engineer); Lagunov, A. S. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent); Bayvel', L. P. (Engineer)

TITLE: Effect of the speed of the surface closing a magnetic flux upon induction devices which control the operation of a power plant

SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 12, 1964, 7-12

TOPIC TAGS: power turbine, induction sensor

ABSTRACT: It had been noticed that in some cases, when the magnetic flux of an induction sensor was closed by a moving surface (as in a turbine), the reading of the recorder connected to the sensor depended on the speed of motion of the surface. An experimental outfit consisting of two induction sensors (sketch presented) and an adjustable-rpm air turbine was built to investigate the above

Card 1/2

L 40569-69
ACCESSION NR: AP5002403

phenomenon. The turbine carried a disk which rotated between the two sensors at a speed of up to 200 m/sec (15,000 rpm). Tests were conducted with various disk speeds, gaps, and magnetic flux densities. It was found that the increase in the disk speed is equivalent to an increase in the gap (by 10-60%). For a given speed, the above effect is lower for lower magnetic field strength. For a given induction sensor, smaller actual gaps show a higher sensitivity to speed than larger gaps. It is recommended that the induction sensors used in power turbines be calibrated for speed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 4 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina
(Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 10Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR, EM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 08561-67 EWT(m)/EWT(l)/E.T(m) WW

ACC NR: AR6029468

SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/66/000/006/G006/G006

11
2

AUTHOR: Lagunov, A. S.; Bayvel', L. P.

TITLE: Investigation of the two phase medium flow through pipes by observing the attenuation of Beta radiation //

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i energetika, Abs. 6G35

REF SOURCE: Vestn. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, no. 2(50), 1965, 91-96

TOPIC TAGS: pipe flow, flow analysis, flow characteristic, beta radiation

ABSTRACT: The flow of wet steam was studied by directing a narrow beam of β -radiation through the cross section of a pipe. The source of radiation and the radiation receiver were placed on the opposite sides of the steam pipe directly on its inner walls. The water film thickness on the pipe surfaces was determined by comparing the calculated absorber surface density with the density found by radiation attenuation. According to the experimental data, the film thickness is a function of pressure and water content of the steam and is independent of the steam velocity. [Translation of abstract] M. Vinogradov

SUB CODE: 20

M.C.
Card 1/1

UDC: 532.542

LAGUNOV, B., kand.tekhn.nauk; GONCHARENKO, P:

Solid iron plating of parts. Avt.transp. 43 no.11:34-36
N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

(secret)
LAGUNOV, B.A., Cand Tech Sci—(diss) "Increasing the efficiency of
power units ~~of small capacity~~ ^{low} by means of utilization of ~~the waste~~ ^{spent} heat
for the needs of agricultural production." Omsk, 1958. 14 pp (Omsk Agr
Inst im S.M. Kirov), 100 copies (KJ,26-58,110)

- 77 -

LAGUNOV, G.A., inzh.; SITNIKOV, L.P., red.; KURILKO, T.P., tekhn. red.

[Collection of inventions; the asbestos-cement and roofing materials industries] Sbornik izobretений; asbestotsementnaya promyshlennost' i promyshlennost' miagkoi krovli. Moskva, Informatsionno-izdatel'skii otdel, 1959. 79 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet po delam izobretenii i otkrytii.
(Roofing) (Asbestos cement)

LAGUNOV, G.V., inzh.

Designing the computing center for an industrial enterprise.
Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 19 no.5:35-37 My '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

LAGUNOV, G.V.

Designing separate sections of automatic control system for
industrial management. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl.
inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 18 no.10:58-59 O '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

LAGUNOV, I.G., prof. (Moskva)

Medical radiology at the current stage of its development. Sov.
med. 24 no.9:26-31 S '60. (MIRA 13811)

1. Direktor Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-
radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(RADIOLOGY, MEDICAL)

LAGUNOV, I. I.

PA 9/49T57

USSR/Geophysics
Snow

Sep 48

"Unusual Snowfall in the Winter of 1946-1947 in Kamchatka," I. I. Lagunov, ½ p

"Priroda" No 9

Very heavy snowfalls experienced in Kamchatka, particularly in southeast. Snowfall averaged 3 m, some 1½ times more than usual and was heaviest since 1936-1937. There were many serious snow slides in mountains near Petropavlovsk during spring 1947.

9/49T57

LAGUNOV, I.I.

Fisheries - Research

Providing the fishing industry with advanced fishing theory., Ryb. khoz., 28, no. 2,
1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

LAGUNOV, I-I.

USSR/Biology - Ichthyology

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 31/40

Authors : Legunov, I. I., and Konstantinov, K. G.

Title : Baltic Sea sturgeon in the White Sea

Periodical : Priroda 3, 113-114, Mar 1954

Abstract : The probable water ways, that Baltic or Atlantic sturgeon could follow, in entering the waters of the Kandalaksh Gulf of the White Sea, are discussed. Illustration.

Institution : The Polar Scientific Research Sea Fisheries Institute and Oceanography

Submitted :

LAGUNOV, I.I.

AZBELEV, V.V.; GROMOV, G.D.; LAGUNOV, I.I.

Repeated spawning of the salmon *Salmo salar* L. Trudy Lar.fil.
AN SSSR no.5:131-140 '56. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Polyarnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo
khozyaystva i okeanografii.
(Salmon)

AZBELEV, V.V.; LAGUNOV, I.I.

Data on the marine migration of salmon. Vop.ikht. no.6:113-120 '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Polyarnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo
khozyaystva i okeanografii -- PIMRO.
(Salmon) (Fishes--Migration)

LAGUNOV, I. I. and AZBELEV, V. V.

"On the Tuloma Fishway Operation and the Condition of Salmon Stock in the
Tuloma River,"

paper presented at the Meeting of the International Council for Exploration of the
Sea, Annual Meeting, Bergen, Norway, 30 Sep - 8 Oct 57. Presented to Salmon and
Trout Committee

AZBELEV, V.V.; LAGUNOV, I.I.

Sex ratio in *Salmo salar* L. [with summary in English]. Zool.zhur. 37
no.1515-1520 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Polyarnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo
khozyaystva i okeanografii (Murmansk).
(Kola Peninsula--Salmon) . . .

LAGUNOV, I.I.

Underwater observations by the use of a bathyscaphe in the Barents
Sea. Biul. Okean kom. no.8:67-72 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Barenst Sea--Fisheries--Research) (Bathyscaphe)

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, glav. red.; MOISEYEV, P.A., otv. red.;
SMIRNOV, A.I., zam. otv. red.; BIRMAN, I.B., red.;
KAGANOVSKIY, A.G., red.; KROGIUS, F.V., red.; KROKHIN,
Ye.M., red.; KURENKOV, I.I., red; LAGUNOV, I.I., red.;
FANIN, K.I., red.; SEMKO, R.S., red.; PAININ, N.V., red.

[Salmon fisheries of the Far East; materials] Lososovoe khozyaystvo Dal'nego Vostoika; materialy. Moskva, Nauka, 1964.
201 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Soveshchaniye po voprosam lososevogo khozyaystva Dal'nego Vostoka. 3d, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, 1960. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (for Moiseyev). 3. Kamchatskoye otdele-niye Tikhookeanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (for Semko, Birman, Krokhin, Kurenkov). 4. Kafedra ikhtiologii Moskovskogo uni-versiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova (for Smirnov).

LAGUNOV, L.; KOROTKOV, L.

Using capron for making automobile parts in repairing. Avt.transp.
38 no.11:26-28 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy avtodorozhnyy institut.
(Plastics--Molding)

LAGUNOV, L.A.

USSR / Radiophysics. Application of Semiconductors

I-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, No 12599

Author : Rzhevkin, K.S., Lagunov, L.A., Kaptson, L.N.

Inst : Physics Faculty, Moscow State University, USSR

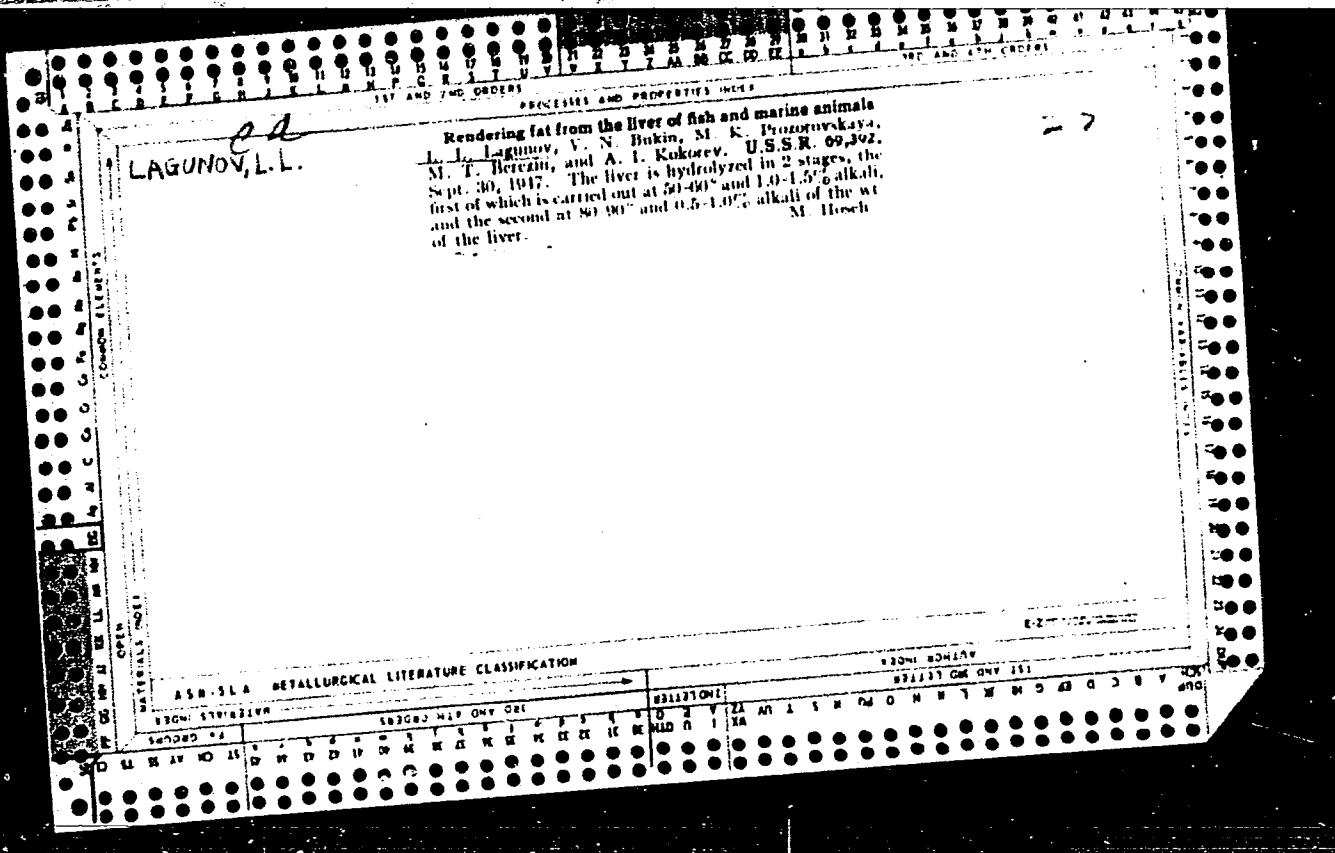
Title : Analysis of a Nearly-Harmonic Transistor Oscillator at Frequencies Above Critical.

Orig Pub : Radiotekhn. i elektronika, 1956, 1, No 5, 647-653

Abstract : A linear calculation is made of a transistorized oscillator with capacitor feedback, taking into account the phase-frequency dependence of the transistor current gain, in the form:

$\alpha = \alpha_0 \operatorname{sech} \sqrt{d} 2.43 \frac{\omega}{\omega_{cr}}$,
where α_0 is the gain coefficient at low frequencies, ω_{cr} is the critical frequency of the transistor relative to the

Card : 1/2



Lagunov, L. L.

Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Production of fats with a high content of vitamin A." 6 May 49

Moscow Technical Inst. of Fishing Industry and Economy. imeni

A. I. Mikoyan.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

LAGUNOV, L.L.; BUKIN, V.N.; HEREZIN, N.T.; PROZOROVSKAYA, M.K.

Hydrolytic method of producing vitamin-containing fish oils. Vit.
res. i ikh isp. no.1:22-70 '51. (MIRA 8:12)
(FISH OIL) (VITAMINS)

LAGUNOV, L.L., kand.tekhn.nauk.; YEGOROVA, L.N., kand.tekhn.nauk.;
KERIMOV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk.; YEREMEYEV, M.N., mladshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Studying acid preservation of fish and fish offal. Trudy VNIRO
35:115-130 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Laboratoriya novoy tekhnologii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.
(Fishery products--Preservation) (Acids)

DAVYDOVA, Yu.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; LAGUNOV, L.L., kand.tekhn.nauk;
MAKSIMOV, S.I., inzh.-tekhnolog.

Obtaining a vitamin A concentrate by molecular distillation.
Trudy VNIRO 35:272-282 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

l. Laboratoriya novoy tekhnologii Vsesyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii i Vita-
minnyy tsekh Mosrybkombinata.
(Vitamins--A) (Distillation, Molecular)

LAGUNOV, L.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; MROCHKOV, K.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOLOVIN, A.N.,
inzh.; LEPIKASH, G.F., inzh.

Using the mechanical impulse method for obtaining vitamin A from
whale liver. Trudy VNIIRO 45:115-122 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Vitamins—A) (Whale products)

LAGUNOV, Lev L'vovich; REKHINA, Nadezhda Ivanovna; KAMENSKAYA,
Ye.L., red.

[What can be prepared from shrimp, mussel, cyster, scallop,
squid and trepang, and how to do it] Chto i kak mozhno pri-
gotovit' iz krevetki, midii, ustritsy, morskogo grebeshka,
kal'mara i trepana. Moskva, Pishchevaiia promyslennost',
1964. 42 p. (MIRA 17:12)

KLYBYTMAN, Samuil Lazarevich; LAGUNOV, Lazar' Yakovlevich; RESHETNIKOV, B.V.,
dotsent, otvetstvennyy redaktor; PROKOPENKO, M.I., redaktor;
CHERNYSHENKO, Ya.T., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Maintenance and repair of automobiles in automobile depots]
Tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie i remont avtomobilei v avtokhoziaistvakh.
Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameni gos.
univ. im. A.M.Gor'kogo, 1956. 303 p.
(Automobiles--Repairing) (MLRA 10:3)

LAGUNOV, L.Ya.; SLIVAK, I.M.

Organizing automobile traffic surveys. Avt.dor. 20 no.8:21-22
Ag '57. (MIRA 12:4)
(Traffic surveys)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928420012-3

LAGUNOV, L.
LAGUNOV, L.

~~Organizing intercity freight haulage. Avt. transp. 35 no.12:7-8
D '57.~~
(Transportation, Automotive)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928420012-3"

KLEYTMAN, Samuil Lazarevich; LAGUNOV, Lazar' Yakovlevich; GRINCHENKO,
Trofim Ivanovich; MUZYCHENKO, S.V., red.; LIMANOVA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Traffic regulations of the Ukraine] Pravila dvizheniya po ulitsam
i dorogam Ukrainskoi SSR. [Khar'kov] Khar'kovskoe obl. izd-vo, 1958.
311 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Ukraine--Traffic regulations)

KLEYTMAN, Samuil Lazarevich; LAGUNOV, Lazar' Yakovlevich; RESHETNIKOV, B.V., dotsent, otv.red.; PROKOPEJKO, M.I., red.; TSYMBALO, B.D., tekhn.red.

[Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles in automotive transportation units] Tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie i remont avtomobilei v avtokhoziaistvakh. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos.univ.im. A.M.Gor'kogo, 1959. 514 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Motor vehicles--Maintenance and repair)

S/653/61/000/000/036/051
I007/I207

AUTHORS: Gredeskul, A.B., Korotkov, L.I., Lagunov, L.Ya.,
and Sukhorukov, A.R.

TITLE: Design and operation of caprone automotive
components

SOURCE: Plastmacy v mashinostroyenii i priborostroyenii.
Pervaya resp. nauch.-tekhn. konfer. po voprs. prim.
plastmass v mashinostr. i priborostr., Kiev, 1959.
Kiev, Gostekhizdat, 1961, 395-408

TEXT: This is a report of investigations carried out by a
series of scientific research institutes in co-operation with industry
in order to obtain optimum data for the design and operation of
automotive components. Results of laboratory and field tests are
presented and the performance of a series of caprone elements is
amply described. In the conclusion, suggestions for suitable design
and operation are made. There are 4 figures.

Card 1/1

KLEYTMAN, Samuil Lazarevich; LAGUNOV, Lazar' Yakovlevich; GRINCHENKO,
Trofim Ivanovich; RAFF, M.I., inzh., otv. red.; KURILOVA, T.M.,
red.; TROFIMENKO, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Traffic safety] Bezopasnost' dvi.zheniya avtomobilei. Khar'kov,
Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1962. 206 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Traffic safety)

KLEYTMAN, Samuil Lazarevich; LAGUNOV, Lazar' Yakovlevich;
GRINCHENKO, T.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., otv. red.;
ALYAB'YEV, N.Z., red.

[Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and trailers in
automotive transportation units] Tekhnicheskoe obsluzhi-
vanie i remont avtomobilei i pritsepov v avtokhoziaistvakh.
Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1965. 420 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

LAGUNOV, M.A., uchitel'

Experimental plot at the school for working youth. Biol. v shkole
no. 1:36-39 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Yaranskaya shkola rabochey molodezhi Kirovskoy oblasti.
(School gardens) (Botany—Study and teaching)

LAGUNOV, M.D.

76-1-1/32

AUTHOR:

Lagunov, M. D.

TITLE:

The Structure and Properties of Aqueous Solutions of
Strong Electrolytes (Struktura i svoystva vodnykh rastvorov
sil'nykh elektrolitov)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 1, pp. 3-11
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present work is based on the conception of Bernal and Fowler (reference 3) on the structure of liquid water and of the aqueous solutions of electrolytes. According to it the water molecules in liquid water form an unsteady space lattice with a predominant mutual adjustment of the molecules in tetrahedron form. In the halide solutions of alkaline metals, according to this conception there are 4 water molecules in every ion. The author shows that, based on this conception, as well as on the water-molecule model of Pauling (ref. 7) the solution energy of ions of halide salts of alkaline metals can be calculated with sufficient accuracy. At first it is established which forces determine the energy of the interaction of ions with the surrounding particles in an infinitely diluted solution i.e. the energy

Card 1/5

The Structure and Properties of Aqueous Solutions of
Strong Electrolytes

76-1-1/32

) of the ion solution. As ion radii the crystallographic ion radii according to Gol'dshmidt and as water-molecule radii those in the ice-crystal lattice ($1,38 \text{ \AA}$) are assumed. The observed dipole moment can be represented by the dipole moment magnitude (which would have to be expected with a pure ion compound) times the probability of a state where both valence electrons are incorporated in the oxygen atom. The probability, determined this way, of the existence of two components of the dipole moment of a water molecule d is equal to 0,323. The length of the dipole is equal to the distance between the proton and the oxygen nucleus, i.e. $0,97 \text{ \AA}$. Such a quantity can not be neglected in comparison with the intramolecular distances. The author shows that the structure of the single water molecules in the ice crystal is similar to a tetrahedron at the points of which, at a distance of $0,97 \text{ \AA}$ from the center the four protons are situated with a probability of equal to one half. (Model of Poling). The author refers to the fact that in an ion field the hydrogen compounds can be polarized, which may lead to the change of the number of protons in the hydrogen molecules neighbouring the ion. For this purpose

Card 2/5

The Structure and Properties of Aqueous Solutions of
Strong Electrolytes

76-1-1/32

the polarization of a continuous isotropic ice-mass in an homogenous field of a flat condenser is investigated. The author shows that the dielectricity constant of the ice is completely determined by the polarization of the hydrogen compounds. A new method for the calculation of the dielectric constant, to be applied on substances which form hydrogen compounds, is suggested. An equation (13) for the calculation of the dielectric constant is deduced. A comparison of the values, obtained by means of this equation for ice, with those of the experiment shows that at temperatures of above 210°K both are coinciding. With the melting of ice the exact adjustment of the molecules is disturbed, and a part of the compound is disconnected. All this leads to a decrease of the dielectric constant. On the other hand an increase of the intermolecular distances with an elevated temperature leads to a certain increase of the dielectric constant. For the reason, however, that the general picture of polarization in water and ice is identical also equation (13) is used for the calculation of the dielectric constant of water. The comparison of the

Card 3/5

The Structure and Properties of Aqueous Solutions of
Strong Electrolytes

76-1-1/32

experimental data with those calculated by means of this equation shows a great difference between the two values. Then the field around the ion in solution is investigated. The equation (14) for the interaction energy between the ion charge and the induced charges is determined. This applies to the calculation of the interaction of the induced charges with anions as well as for cations. In order to be able to calculate the complete solution energy of the ions also the change of the dipole moment as a consequence of the polarization of water molecules by the ion field, the energy of the Born repulsion between ions and water molecules and the energy of the disconnection of hydrogen compounds which connects the water molecule, substituted by the ion, with its neighbours, must be taken into account. By means of the addition of all energies obtained here the equation for the total energy of the interaction of ions with the medium is finally found. (Equation (17) for cations and (1°) for anions). There are 4 tables, and 7 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

Card 4/5

The Structure and Properties of Aqueous Solutions
of Strong Electrolytes

76-1-1/32

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov.
(Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A.
Zhdanova)

SUBMITTED: March 29, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

STORONKIN, A.V.; LAGUNOV, M.D.; PROKOF'YEVA, R.V.

Aqueous solutions of strong electrolytes. Part 1. Zhur. fiz.
khim. 38 no.2:509-511 F '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

STORONKIN, A.V.; LAGUNOV, M.D.; FROKOF'YEVA, R.V.

Aqueous solutions of strong electrolytes. Part 2. Zhur. fiz.
khim. 39 no.8:2017-2019 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Zhdanova.

LAGUNOV, M.R.
CA

11E

Experimental B, and C hypovitaminosis in colts. A. P. -
Onegov, M. R. Lagunov, and N. V. Mitrofanov. *Vet-
erinarika* 26, No. 12, 41-3 (1949).—The hypovitaminoses
develop slowly (3-4 months) and show 2 stages: con-
cealed (latent) and clinically symptomatic; the former
lasts about 3 months. Hemoglobin shows a steady de-
cline, as does the no. of eosinophilic elements. Gastric
secretion declines along with gastric acidity. Density of
urine drops to 1.018 or lower and urine may contain CaCO_3 .
Lactic and pyruvic acids increase in the blood, while
serum protein declines. Urinary creatine and creatinine
increase sharply, as does NH_3 . The blood alkali reserve
declines while bilirubin rises.
G. M. Kosolapoff

LAGUNOV, M. R.

LAGUNOV, M. R.: - "The functional activity and morphological picture in healthy horses and those afflicted with myogluconurea". Kirov, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR, Kirov Agricultural Inst. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Veterinary Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 40, 1 Oct 55

LAGUNOV, M.R., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Effect of insulin on gastric secretory function in horses in
achylia. Veterinariia 34 no.6:46-48 Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Kirovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Insulin) (Stomach--Diseases) (Horses--Diseases and pests)

LAGUNOV, M. P.

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Noninfectious
Diseases.

R-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92712

Author : Lagunov, M. P.

Inst : Kirovsk Agricultural Institute.

Title : The Functional Condition of the Stomach in
Healthy Horses and Those Sick with Myoglo-
binuria.

Orig Pub : Tr. Kirovskogo s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 12, No 24,
157-164

Abstract : It was shown that the stomach function of
horses sick with myoglobinuria depends on
the condition of the nervous system, the
degree of disorder in the internal organs
and the severity of the disease. In the

Card : 1/3

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Noninfectious
Diseases.

R-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92712

mild form of the disease, the secretion and the acidity of the stomach juice remained within the lower limits of the normal and the motor actions of the stomach were not disturbed. In cases where the disease was of medium severity, the secretion function was preserved within the minimum limits. The acidity was noticeably lower and the rhythm of the stomach contractions was disturbed. In severe cases the secretion and the motor functions of the stomach were greatly disturbed; contractions were not registered and the digestive ability of the juice was completely lost. In the contents

Card : 2/3

19

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Noninfectious
Diseases.

R-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92712

of the empty stomach and after the use of
irritants, a strong positive reaction to
lactic acid and bile pigment was noted.
-- A. D. Musin

Card : 3/3

LAGUNOV, M.D.

Calculation of the activity of ions in aqueous solutions. Vest.
LGU 20 no.4:97-102 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

LAGUNOV, V.

Real patrons. Izobr.i rats no.10:23~24 0 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Predsedatel' Yakutskogo oblastnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo
obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov.
(Yakutsk Province--Farm mechanization)

S/207/63/000/001/011/028
E202/E420

AUTHORS: Lagunov, V.A., Stepanov, V.A. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Measurement of dynamical compressibility of sand at high pressure

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no.1, 1963, 88-96

TEXT: A study of compression at high pressure using shock wave techniques. To avoid the difficulties arising from measuring shock wave parameters close to the origin, the method used employed a cylindrical slug with a flat front face moving at high velocity through the medium of the shock wave. The main parameters studied, characterizing the compression of the body at the front of the shock wave, were the velocity of shock wave propagation D , compression of the medium β , mass velocity of particles u and the stress σ behind the front of the shock wave. Three different methods were used to study the compression of dry sand. The first method of photometric analysis was based on pulsed X-ray photography for observing the propagation of D and β at the shock wave front. The second method was based on

Card 1/3

Measurement of dynamical ...

S/207/63/000/001/011/028
E202/E420

braking and a measurement of D and u at the first instance of penetration of the cylindrical slug. At this moment it can be assumed that the shock wave is planar in all cross sections of the slug. Consequently u behind the shock wave corresponds to the velocity of the impinging front of the slug. The second method had a variant using an elastic rod instead of a slug. The observations behind its back surface were carried out by means of high speed photography. In these experiments a thin layer of sand was penetrated by a steel cylinder of 14.5 mm diameter. The initial velocity of the steel cylinder V_0 and the average velocity of the shock wave propagation through the thickness of the medium $\langle D \rangle$ was measured. V_0 was determined by an electronic chronograph resolving time to $\pm 0.1 \mu\text{sec}$. The third method was based on the measurement of the stress on and mass velocity of particles u , behind the front of the shock wave at the instant of penetration. The results of the tests were presented as a graph relating the mass velocity of particles in the decaying wave u_1 to the velocity u in the shock wave incident on the free surface of the sand layer. It was concluded that the

Card 2/3

Measurement of dynamical ...	S/207/63/000/001/011/028 E202/E420
relation u_1/u is identical within all the regions studied and equals approximately 0.36. There are 9 figures.	
SUBMITTED:	August 9, 1962
Card 3/3	

IVANOV, N.P.; LAGUNOV, V.A.; STEPANOV, V.A.

Compression strength of plastics at high rates of strain.
Plast. massy no.8:49-53 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Plastics--Testing)

LAGUNOV, V.A.

New method for studying resistance to impact forces by
means of high-speed photography. Usp.nauch.fot. 9:275-
277 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

L 11606-66	BNT(1)/SMA(b)	GW
ACC NR:	AP 5002362	SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/65/000/006/0096/0099
AUTHOR:	Lugunov, V. A. (Leningrad, Frunze); Mambetov, Sh. A. (Leningrad, Frunze)	
ORG:	none	44,55
TITLE:	The rate of development of cracks in rock specimens	
SOURCE:	Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 6, 1965, 96-99	
TOPIC TAGS:	blasting, PETN, crack development rate, fragmentation, crack propagation	
ABSTRACT: In the proposed method for studying the rate of development of cracks in rock specimens, layers of a conductive material (aquadag) are applied to the specimen surface and the rupture in these layers by the developing cracks are registered oscillographically. The cracks are initiated by exploding PETN charges or, in the case of thin rock or glass specimens, by the impact of a pin. To determine the effect of physico-mechanical properties of the rocks on the crack development, the rate of development of cracks in 13 specimens (70--100 mm in diameter and 10-12 mm thick) of various rocks was measured. For the rocks studied (serpentine, limestone, porphyrite, paragneiss, sandstone, and others), the rate of crack development varied between 1000 and		
Card 1/2		

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2700 m/sec, which constitutes 0.34—0.51 of the rate of the propagation
of the longitudinal waves. It is suggested that this method be used
in large scale field experiments with the fragmentation of rocks.
Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

[PS]

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Card 2/2